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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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Cross-country Poll Against Deportation Of Citizens

Urge Relocees To Secure Firm Hold In New Fields

NEED TO CONSIDER LONG-TERM PROSPECTS
LABOR PICTURE AFFECTS RE-ALLOCATION

KASLO, B. C.—The urgent need for Japanese Canadians today in working out various problems is to maintain a long-term view of their future prospects, it was emphasized here Monday by A. W. Eastwood, Security Commission general manager, in an interview with the New Canadian.

Thinking and planning in terms of establishing themselves permanently in their new homes would point the way to the soundest course of action for relocees, even if temporary discomforts and inconveniences had to be endured, he thought.

Mr. Eastwood, who is chief assistant to Placement Commissioner George C. Collins, is making a regular inspection tour of interior housing, accompanied by E. W. Hawkins, chief treasury officer.

LABOR PICTURE

In a general review of conditions made almost on the second anniversary of evacuation, he suggested that a changing labor picture is becoming an important factor in the re-allocation program and that evacuees need to recognize this trend in employment.

He felt that relocees, wherever they are, should seek to make their position secure, rather than to try for good jobs which might be only temporary. Only in this way could the shock of post-war adjustment be cushioned.

In Alberta the supply of labor from prisoner-of-war hostels had relieved the farmers to some extent from depending upon evacuee workers, and this was likely to have some influence on beet contract prices. It might also affect the discussion which has been going on in regard to education for children over 15 years of age. Mr. Collins, he said, had only recently returned from an Edmonton conference on this question.

In contrast, in Manitoba the need for evacuee workers was still at a high level, and no problems in education had been encountered.

Remarks made by B. C. government officials have also had some influence upon the degree of welcome accorded relocees east of the Rockies, Mr. Eastwood thought.

AGAINST CONGREGATION

He deplored the tendency of so many evacuees to flock to one or two major cities, indicating that in the case of Toronto at least it would be necessary to raise some barriers against the entry of former coastal residents to that city.

A permanent placement officer, Alexander Lacoste, has recently been appointed to the Montreal office of the Security Commission.

Mr. Eastwood was unable to give any information as to when the report of the Royal Commission headed by Dr. C. W. Jackson might be made public.

Commenting on National Selective Service, he said that all placements from interior housing centres must be channeled through that organization and that it was empowered to direct citizens to specified employment. He thought it likely that there might be some movement to productive employment within British Columbia itself.

Labor Federation Supports Removal from Alberta

EDMONTON, Alta—The Alberta Federation of Labor at the final sessions Wednesday of its three-day convention here adopted a resolution urging the removal of Japanese Canadians from the province of Alberta at the end of the war. The resolution also urged the Dominion Government to prohibit immigration of Japanese into Canada, reported the Canadian Press.

NISEI CANUCK SERVES IN MEDITERRANEAN

JIM OSHIRO
. . . on combat service

Bdr. James Oshiro of Kenora, Ontario, is believed to be the first Canadian-born Japanese to see combat service in the Mediterranean area. He is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Oshiro of Kenora, who are old-timers in that district. Born and educated in Kenora, he was an active athlete, playing hockey and basketball for the school team. A Kenora high school grad, he was a popular member of the local Young People's Society.

TORONTO OFFICIALS ON WARPATH AGAIN

TORONTO, Ont.—Attention of the Toronto Board of Control has again been directed to the influx of Japanese relocees moving to the eastern provinces from British Columbia. A difficult problem ever since the beginning of the eastward migration, the local situation has been intensified by the popularity of Canada's second largest city as a new home for so many of the relocees.

At a recent meeting of the Board, reports the Daily Star, the question was put to the Toronto placement officer, "why more than 1090 British Columbia Japanese have been allowed to come into the city since the outbreak of war."

Controller Balfour said the number was steadily increasing and that several were employed in big office buildings or as domesties "in places where they might glean valuable information."

Controller Wadsworth: "Yes, and if they get some useful information they wouldn't have much trouble transmitting it to some place where it might do some real harm."

Sharp Distinction Revealed In New Gallup Survey; B.C. No Different

TORONTO, Ont.—In every province of the Dominion the majority opinion of a cross-section of Canadians is opposed to the deportation of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin after the war, the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion reported in the Vancouver Province February 16.

Following up a previous survey, the Institute found that while 33 per cent of those polled supported the "sending back to Japan" of citizens, 59 per cent were favor of allowing them to stay, and 8 per cent were undecided.

On the other hand "eight in every ten Canadians would send Japanese who are not Canadian citizens packing after the war," the Institute said.

The results of their cross-country opinion survey showed in striking manner "the sharp distinction which the average Canadian draws between citizenship and non-citizenship," declared the public opinion experts.

Unlike their earlier survey, which showed a slim majority in favor of "Japanese repatriation" after the war, in the current investigation the two separate aspects of the problem were delineated.

Canadians were asked first:

"Do you think that Japanese who are not Canadian citizens should be sent back to Japan after the war is over, or should they be allowed to remain in this country?"

The results were as follows:

Send back	80%
Allow to stay	14%
Undecided	6%

The public was then asked the question:

"Do you think that Japanese who are Canadian citizens should be sent back to Japan after the war is over, or should they be allowed to remain in this country?"

Opinion was divided on the percentage basis given before.

"While relative to the whole Canadian population, the number of Japanese looks small (23,149 according to the 1941 census) the fact that most of these are normally concentrated in one Pacific Coast area has stirred considerable discussion," according to the Institute.

The number of non-citizens is estimated to be about one-quarter of the total.

DCR Committee Will Review Deportation

OTTAWA.—The Parliamentary Committee on the Defence of Canada Regulations has also been empowered to review legislation and regulations on naturalization and deportation, the Canadian Press reported last week. The move came when Howard Green, supported by several other members, urged that the regulations be reviewed. With the approval of Justice Minister St. Laurent, a motion setting up the committee was amended to make such study possible.

The regulations are likely to prove of considerable importance to persons of Japanese descent in Canada after the war, and it is indicated that this fact accounts in part for Mr. Green's interest in the matter.

B. C. IN LINE

"One of the interesting things found in these surveys is that demand for repatriation of the Japanese, alien or not, is in effect no stronger or weaker in B. C. than in other parts of Canada. When asked about non-citizens, nearly eight in every 10 persons in B. C. favor such a move. In the case of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin, only about four persons in every 10 in B. C. would send them back to Japan after the war. Thus B. C. opinion is not out of line with national opinion shown in the tables above," comments the Institute.

"However thorny the problem of Canada's Japanese minority may be, authorities can take some consolation from the fact that it is one issue in which public opinion in all parts of the Dominion divides in the same ratio. And to most Canadians in every area, the test as to whether a Japanese should be allowed to remain in the country or not is citizenship."

JAPANESE AMERICAN BATTALION CITED FOR ACTION IN BITTER CASSINO SECTOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Army's 100th Infantry Battalion composed of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, "has been fighting effectively in the Cassino sector in Italy," Secretary of War Stimson declared last week at his press conference, reports the Pacific Citizen.

Secretary Stimson's announcement was the first indication that the now-famous battalion, which has been in action in Italy from the time of the capture of the Salerno beachhead, was engaged in the bitter battle for the strategic city of Cassino.

His statement was the first official mention of the unit since Jan. 21, when he reported that the unit had suffered casualties amounting to approximately one-third of its strength.

In a recent Columbia Broadcasting System newscast on Feb. 16, Bob [illegible] reported over KNX, Los Angeles, that the 100th Infantry [illegible] had taken many German [illegible] in recent fighting. Anderson [illegible] that these Germans were bewildered [illegible] being captured by men of Japanese ancestry, and that many of the [illegible] believed that "Japan had [changed] sides" when they saw the [illegible] Americans.

Loss In Fruit Crop Due To Removal of Farmers

VICTORIA, B. C.—Loss of crops due to the removal of Japanese Canadians from Fraser Valley points was reported recently by Hon. K. C. MacDonald, minister of agriculture, in his annual report. Small plantings of small fruits originally owned by Japanese farmers were either partly or wholly neglected, as a result of the moving of the Japanese, he stated.

These difficulties, together with unsettled weather at harvesting time, reduced the anticipated crop.

WHITBY, Ont. — A 23-year old Nisei employed in farm work here has elected for trial by jury and was committed on two charges arising out of possession of a bottle of gasoline. He said he intended to use it to spray flies at his work.

Get Along Well With Others:

300 Nisei Pupils in Alberta Schools

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Some 300 evacued school children are now enrolled in schools of the Lethbridge School Division according to Inspector, Owen Williams, the Lethbridge Herald said last week.

Adequate facilities are available, however, to accommodate any reasonable influx of new students this spring.

About one-third of the Nisei children are enrolled at Picture Butte, where three additional classes have been formed to take care of them. Other district points have found it necessary to increase their facilities to the extent of one class to provide for the children from the coast. Among these points are Turin, Iron Springs, Diamond City and Readymade. Coaldale also has an enrollment of some 25 Nisei children.

"The temporary students are not segregated into their own divisions but attend classes together with the white children according to their grade. They get along very well with the white children," the Lethbridge daily paper reports.

Make Them Self-Sustaining:

Decentralization Ottawa's Aim

OTTAWA.—For the past year the Federal Government has been following a policy of decentralization of the Japanese (in Canada) by placing one or two families in various communities throughout the Dominion, the Nelson News reported in an Ottawa dispatch last week.

This was the statement given by Minister of Labor Humphrey Mitchell to W. K. Esling, M.P. for Kootenay West, in a discussion upon representations of the Nelson Retail Merchants Association, which asked for far-reaching restrictions upon the civil liberties of Japanese Canadians.

The city of Nelson and five interior projects housing Japanese evacuees are all located within Mr. Esling's constituency and Nelson shopkeepers have gone on record as being opposed to any permanent settlement of Japanese Canadians in the district. This, they have indicated, [illegible] be effected [illegible] restriction and prohibition [illegible] any person of Japanese origin—Canadian citizen or otherwise—from [illegible] or leasing property or from carrying on a business on his own account.

The Minister, whose department is responsible for the administration of policy regarding Japanese Canadians, said that the decentralization program was designed to meet the objection "which has been so forcibly expressed by members of the House of Commons to the re-establishment of Japanese communities at the Pacific Coast."

He said that "it is the B. C. Security Commission's policy to make all Japanese in any British Columbia settlement self-sustaining wherever possible," but gave assurance to Mr. Esling that the resolution from store owners in Nelson would be "carefully considered in the light of Government policy in the Japanese question."

Farm and Fishing Property Still on Custodian's Block

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Further sales of Japanese-owned property were announced in advertisements last week, offering [illegible] business assets and personal goods for sale in widely-separated points.

Fish nets and marine engines in four separate [illegible] were offered for sale by Frederick Field, acting for the Custodian. These are assets of T. Matsuyama Company Ltd., one of the largest Japanese-owned fishing concerns in the business.

The other advertisement is for an auction sale at Langley Prairie of farm implements, tools, household furniture and chattels owned by former valley residents and left behind in storage. Joseph Gibson is the auctioneer, for the sale which took place last Tuesday.

One More Air Mission Completed:

Sgt. Kuroki Fights Intolerence

Sergeant Ben Kuroki, nationally famous Nisei American air gunner and be-medalled veteran of 30 successful combat missions over the embattled skies of Europe, took to the air again last Tuesday night to chalk up one more "mission" to his credit.

He appeared on the NBC national network Tuesday night as a guest of glamourous songstress Ginny Simms, after being "grounded" five weeks previously when NBC west coast executives banned his participation in the program.

A storm of enthusiastic applause greeted his remarks that after completing his detail at the Santa Monica redistribution centre, he hoped to head for the Pacific area to line up a bead on some of his "ancestors."

The stage was set for his appearance on the program with a discussion by previous guests from the Army Air Forces as to the respective merits of Liberator and Flying Fortress bombers. Kuroki, who served as a top and turret gunner with a Liberator squadron, stepped up on behalf of the Liberator men, but declared that even though the planes might look different, they were all in there for the "same purpose."

ALL-AMERICAN CREW

The same thing was true of the men themselves. In Kuroki's crew, he related, every man was of different racial ancestry, including a rear gunner of German descent, a navigator of Checho-Slovakian ancestry, a bombardier of Irish parentage, and the pilot officer who was a full-blooded American Indian. "But", Kuroki declared, "we're all Americans fighting for the same thing."

Kuroki, who holds the D. F. C. and Air Medal with two oak leaf clusters, had been originally scheduled to appear on the program five weeks ago, but was ruled out because NBC executives felt the Japanese question on the west coast was a "controversial issue."

In San Francisco recently members of the Commonwealth Club gave him a standing ovation when as a featured speaker he told them he was waging a war against intolerance.

U. S. Law Provides For Giving Up Citizenship

WASHINGTON. — The House Wednesday passed by a standing vote of 111 to 33 an administration approved bill by which native-born citizens of the U.S. formally could denounce their citizenship in time of war, subject to approval of the attorney general, reports the A.P.

Although the measure does not specifically name the Japanese American citizens now interned in this country, it was aimed at them, the House Immigration Committee said, so that formal renunciation of American citizenship could be obtained from internees who have professed disloyalty.

The House rejected an amendment, sponsored by Rep. J. Leroy Johnson (R-Calif.) which would have utilized previous expressions of disloyalty as the basis for proceedings to deprive Japanese Americans of their citizenship.

U.S. Supreme Court To Hear Appeal On Coastal Evacuation

WASHINGTON.—The first case to challenge the constitutionality of the evacuation of American citizens of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast in 1942 was filed in the United States Supreme Court on February 9, in an appeal by Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu of Oakland, Calif., who is now in the war relocation centre at Topaz, Utah, reports the Pacific Citizen.

Korematsu, a native American, was convicted in September, 1942, and placed on five-year probation by the Ninth District Federal Court of Appeals at San Francisco for failing to report for evacuation under orders issued by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, then commanding officer of the western defense command.

In a decision announced in June, 1943, the Supreme Court held in an unanimous decision in the cases of Gordon Kiyoshi Hirabayashi and Minoru Yasui that the army had the right to place Japanese Americans under curfew, but the Supreme Court did not rule on the legality of the evacuation in the Yasui-Hirabayashi cases.

Korematsu, represented by the American Civil Liberties Union, contends that the evacuation of himself and 70,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry had deprived them of their "rights of national citizenship, liberty and property."

Moreover, he charged, the evacuation program was unconstitutional because it involved delegation of unlimited legislative power "to courts, juries and military commanders."

Harry Miyasaki Again In Tailoring Business

TORONTO.—A wide circle of former coastal folk, both first and second generation, will be interested to learn that Harry Miyasaki has returned to the men's clothing business in Toronto.

Well-known in Vancouver, where he operated Harry's Clothes cleaning and tailoring shop on East Hastings Street, Mr. Miyasaki is again representing the same famous "House of Stone" which established his reputation for fine clothing at the coast.

He extends a cordial invitation to all Toronto Nisei to call upon him in the evenings at 187 Beverley Street.

Tailored-To-Measure
SUITS
BY
HARRY MIYASAKI
(HARRY'S CLOTHES)
Representing
House of Stone
Smart English Woollens
Call Evenings 178 Beverly St. Toronto, Ont.

MONTREAL WOMEN RETURN TO HOMES, KITCHENS

MONTREAL.—Increasing numbers of women workers in Quebec are returning from war industry to domestic service according to National Selective Service officials, says the Montreal Star in a recent issue.

For men, however, there appears to be no shortage of work in the over-all provincial picture, it was said.

The reversal in the trend in female labor is taking place at a time when the Reconstruction Committee's report is before Parliament at Ottwa, calling attention to the problem of substitute employment as a current one. Reports have been current of considerable numbers of women being released from war plants which had completed their contracts.

Regarding this the employment official said there is still plenty of work available for women in the textile and other industries. But "In many cases the wages offered may not be so attractive as they were paid in war jobs."

Press Clippings...

Burmis Mill Destroyed

BURMIS, Alta.—The local planing mill was completely destroyed by fire on the eve of February 3, 1944.

The mill was situated near Burmis station and where there have been several Japanese boys employed until a month ago before the outbreak of the fire.

It is said that there are three other mills located in the bush and also that there are 20 Japanese being employed in one of these mills.

* *

Solsqua Camp Closed

REVELSTOKE, B.C. — Solsqua road camp has joined others in the Sicamous-Revelstoke highway district which were closed down following movement away of evacuee road workers and the completion of road construction.

About 40 men employed at the camp have been transferred, 15 going to the camp at Taft and the remainder to Yard Creek at Malakwa. At one time over 500 men were housed in five camps along the highway, but throughout the past eighteen months this number has dwindled to less than 150.

* *

Ottawa Intent on Applying Selective Service to Douks

OTTAWA. — Federal and B.C. provincial authorities are "keeping in touch" with the Doukhobor situation and clear inference is given that the Dominion government will enforce the law with the aid of troops if necessary, the Province said last week. Arthur MacNamara, Selective Service head stated that the Doukhobors elegible for selective service would come under the same category as conscientious objectors and would have to serve the alternative service.

* *

B. C. Relief Rates Upped

VICTORIA, B.C. — Premier Hart announced in his budget speech on Tuesday that social assistance allowances will be increased by 20 per cent over last year's figures.

A single unemployable person who formerly received not more than $16.50 a month will now receive up to $27.50 making it a 25 per cent increase over the previous year's allowance, and a married couple instead of $24.75, will be elegible for up to $40 a month—making an increase of 21 per cent.

* *

CHAPLEAU, Ont. — A Japanese employed by the Austin Lumber (Dalton) Company, Limited, near Chapleau, Ontario, was alleged to have struck his forman with an axe last Friday when he was refused permission to quit. He was remanded one week in custody in order that his case might be taken up by the R.C.M.P. with the representative of the Japanese for the district.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Take Okano, 75, mother of Mosaburo Okano, passed away at her home at Sanford, Manitoba on January 25. She was former resident of Haney.

The family wishes to express their thanks to the many friends for their sympathy and condolences.

Celebration Trop Joyeuse:

Press Fuss Shows Spotlite on Relocees

MONTREAL, P. Q.—The visit to Montreal's Chinatown by three evacuees mentioned so casually in The New Canadian two weeks ago received considerably more attention by the Montreal papers, which elected to exploit the matter as fully possible.

Reporters and photographers were all at hand in the Recorders Court where the three men were required to pay a total of $5.00 for damages and $31.75 in costs, including interpreter's fees for a Chinese interpreter. The court took pains to stress that the three men "before the court would be treated as any other accused would be treated under British law."

The English "Gazette" featured prominent pictures captioned "Street Selected Japanese Pay the Piper," as newspapers generally splurged the very minor incident.

One observer in the court, noting the activity of the press, commented "The papers did not make half as much fuss, write-ups or pictures when three years ago a Frenchman threw a Chinese down the stairs and killed him."

The Montreal "La Patrie" noted the event in these words, "Offensive des nippons dans le Chinatown" while Quebec City's "Le Soleil" observed, "Celebration trop joyeuse."

For Nisei readers practising French, "Le Soleil" wrote:

"Trois Japonais, qui avaient celebre dans le Chinatown de Montreal, jeudi-soir, ont ete traduits en cour du recorder, hier, sous l'accusation d'avoir cause des dommages a un restaurant chinois. Les trois accuses, dont les papiers ont ete trouves en parfait ordre, ont ete libres conditionnellement apres avoir plaide culpabilite."

Farmers Name Committees:

No Further Aid for Sugar Beets

OTTAWA.—Finance Minister Ilsley said Friday last in the Commons the Government does not plan further aid to sugar beet production but intends to continue present tax concessions to encourage output.

There had been a reduction of one-half cent a pound in the excise tax on sugar in 1942 and an additional one-half-cent cut was made in 1943. These reductions taken in association with the price being received, had improved returns and in Alberta and Manitoba had resulted in increased production.

Mr. Ilsley said the Government had been encouraging greater production of soybeans and other crops. While the world sugar outlook was less favorable, this did not necessarily mean more Canadian land should be transferred to sugar beets in preference to certain other crops.

Alberta evacuee farmers have recently concluded elections of district committees and of representatives to the central negotiating committee which acts for them in relations with the Security Commission.

Raymond delegates to the central committee are T. Okamoto, U. Nakashima and M. Fujita; from Coaldale, S. Takada and S. Nomura; and from Taber-Barnwell district, K. Hayashi.

Northern Irrigation district officers includes:

Takaichi Ikebuchi, president; Go Uyeda, vice-president; Tomejiro Isogaya, secretary & chairman; Miss Toshiko Sugamori, English secretary; Jujiro Edamura, vice-chairman; Sohichi Tanaka, treasurer; Sakuji Kanagawa, Shu Nakazuru, Kenzo Ono, board of auditors; Sadayoshi Aoki, Moichi Kosaka, Shigo Fujimoto, Hikijiro Miyakawa, Kosaburo Ichino, and Seiku Sakamoto, advisory council.

The Raymond and district Shinwakai includes Torasuke Okamoto, president; Isaburo Nakashima, and Masao Fujita, vice-presidents; Mitsuo Amemori, general secretary; Kikuichi Kurahama, Japanese sec.; Yukio Tamura English secretary; Hisao Kusayanagi treasurer; Zengi Matsugu, assistant; Naotaro Sunada, chairman; Gisaku Hiramatsu, vice-chairman; Kumamatsu Yagi, Kyuichi Kinoshita, Sozaburo Oka, board of auditors; Tatsushi Maruoo, Taneji Sada, Advisory council.

Taber - Barnwell - District Inkai: Ken Hayashi, president; Yoichi Sumi, secretary; Sosuke Nomura, treasurer.

TABER CLUB BUSY AT HOBBIES, DISCUSSIONS

TABER, Alta.—Aspiring speakers commenting on varied discussion topics during the January-February X-B.C. Club get-togethers were the hobbyists Fuji Saito on stamp collection and Rev. B. B. Tillman who spoke on unique hobbies—both of the past and the present.

Attentive interest was centered on Sherry Sato who led the timely topic "Can We Have Too Much Education?"

Deserving equal interest was the practical topic "The Co-operative Movement" presented by Sam Okamoto two weeks later.

Laying aside constructive discussions temporarily, the club members sponsored a recreational bowl-fest on January 27 when some twenty enthusiasts, seasoned or otherwise, bowled merrily away at Taber's new bowling alley. After a brief business session at headquarters, ample supplies of coffee and buns fully satisfied the inner self of many high-scorers.

May Place Evacuee Families On Farms in London Area

LONDON, Ont.—Recently-published reports on Japanese atrocities against prisoners-of-war have increased difficulties in placing evacuees from the Pacific coast southern Ontario positions according to J. F. Dwyer, Selective Service office manager told the Canadian Press.

There is a shortage of farm labor but farmers are not so eager to apply for evacuee help, he said.

Many farmers are not yet applying for help, preferring to wait until spring. Mr. Dwyer said the days were past when a farmer could get a hired man for three meals a day and a dollar or two in cash each week. Men in good-paying urban jobs would not leave for work on the land. He said however that selective service might bring in Japanese families to help the farmers.

CLEARANCE SALE

We offer the following Japanese Drugs and Toilet Goods to clear at greatly reduced prices. All orders will receive our usual prompt attention. Please state your order clearly.

JAPANESE DRUGS

	Reg.	To Clear
Ichogan Pills	.40	.29
Neo Neogie Vitamin Tonic	1.20	.79
Tsurigwan	.40	.29
Neokleiex	1.30	.79
Haliva Tablets	1.75	.98
Jintan	.25	.15
Tamushi Eki	.50	.39
Sirupus Senegae	1.00	.69
Beltougan	3.00	1.95
Pompholin	.35	.25
Nagai Febrin San	.40	.29
Nagai Antifebrin San	.40	.29
Wada Calcium Tablets	3.00	1.95

TOILET GOODS

	Reg.	To Clear
Globe Toilet Soap	3 for .25	6 for .35
Asahi Toilet Soap	3 for .25	6 for .35
Three Flowers Vanishing Cream	.60	.49
Utena Vanishing Cream	.30	.19
Utena Face Powder	.50	.39
Utena Face Powder	.25	.19
Bigan Liquid Face Powder	.35	.25
Wakamizu Hair Tonic	1.50	1.19
Japanese Hair Nets	3 for .10	.25 doz.

◈クリアランス・セール……◆
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左記の英文リストにより御注文下さい。
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やシャツなど▲特別安価……△おはし(百ペーア包)△だつし
めん半斤包二五仙、一斤包四五仙‖以上の品は郵便本店持ち
▲大豆……百斤六弗九十五仙(送料は別に入要)
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Acro Brand, Khaki (sizes 30 & 32 only) reg.— $1.95 Special— $1.49
Cariboo Brand, Preshrunk Khaki (sizes 30 & 32 only) reg.— $2.25 Special— $1.69
MEN'S WORK SHIRTS
Zipper Front, Blue & Grey Denim; two pockets (sizes 14½ & 15 only) reg.— $1.35 Special— $1.09

SPECIAL CLEARANCE
Chopsticks, in packages of 100 prs. .75 pkg.
Absorbent Cotton, in ½ lb. pkg. (5 pieces in pkg.) .32 pkg.
Absorbent Cotton, in 1 lb. rolls .45 pkg.
POSTAGE WILL BE PAID ON ALL ABOVE GOODS
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各種重要問題解決のため 一にも二にも協力が必要

移住者の生活改善に努力する南部アルバータ州日本人の團體

（レイモンド通信）レイモンド地方親和會が戦時下に創立されて約一年になる。此の一年間は誠に若難多き年であつたが其の奮闘はやがては會の社會的存在價値を如實に表暴したものでもあつたであらう。それは私達移住者として深く記念すべきアルバータに於ける團体生活の最初の一年の歴史でもある。會はまだ未だ幼少であり一年生ではあるが、色々の點に於て行動の自由を未だ可なり拘束されてゐるにも拘らずビーツ労働賃金の引上、一般的な労働賃金統一及び最低賃金協定の問題をはじめ、移轉、住居、飲料水の改善等々各般の問題を比較的に有利に處理してきたことは第一にはビーシーセキユリテーコミツシヨンの親切なる保護と指導よろしきを得た事に依ることは勿論なるも、つまるところは幹部並に各會員諸氏の大きな努力と犠牲に加へて會員諸氏の協力を得たことに由るべきであらう。殊にメーンコミテー諸君が幹部の責任上とはいへ、移轉問題に對して拂はれた犠牲は甚大なるものである。要するに總てがよく協力された結果此の成果をもたらしたのであらう。

◇

本年は昨年にもまして色々な重大問題がある。未解決のまゝ持越されたハイスクール月謝免除問題、物價騰貴に對應するためのビーツ勞働賃金引上交渉、移動、職業の自由要望その他移轉（雇主變更）の問題など各方面に亘つて起り來るであらう問題は相當にあるのである。本年選ばれた幹部諸君は勿論、組長諸君も並々ならぬ努力を一般のよりよき協力が必要とされて居り一層の奮闘努力を祈るものである。本年は會の組織も改め、會員の連絡を一層完全にし會務の迅速をはかり會の仕事を徹底せしめるために「隣組」組織にした。之はたしかに總ての點に於て有利な足場を得たものと言へようが、此の組織をして實際的効果をあげるには矢張り協力が第一である。

◇

カナダはデモクラシーを標榜する國である。從つて言論も自由なわけである。各自が名論、卓説を吐くことも許されて自由なのである。しかし總てが利己的立場から自家撰傳や自己擁護のためにする言論や人に對する論難は、それが如何に建設的に見えてもそれは建設的なる議論とはなり得ない。單なるオシヤベリにしかならぬであらう。ともすると親和會の幹部に對して甚だ無理な非難や悪口をあびせてそれを得意がつてふれ廻る輩があるといふ。それも御勝手であるけれども社會に奉仕する公人に對する論評は私意をはなれたものでありたい。是非とも質さなければならぬ必要に迫られた事柄であるならば、自己の所論が果して公正であるか否かを一應考慮して、公衆の批判に訴へる底の誠意ある態度をもつてして欲しいのである。モグラは太陽の有難さをすぐに拜することが出來ず常に太陽にオシリを向け地下の暗い所で食をあさる。或種の人間は眼前の自己の利害得失のみに極端なるため、太陽を忘れ社會を忘れ、己が立場をも忘れて、出たらめにメーンコミテー不必要論や親和會無用論などをふれ廻り、それを得意がつてゐるのである。甚だ氣の毒といはねばならぬ。自分等は自分達の生活を守り之を一層よくするためには同じ立場にある者全体が協力しなければならない。その協力の程度によつて夫れに對する結果が現はれてくるのである。自分の立場をふかく自覺し客觀的態勢をまともに認識して居られる人々には斯うした駄議は必要でないけれども、將來起らんとするもろ／＼の難問題を考へるとき勢ひ斯うした議論も出てくるのである。御海容を乞ふ。何うか、協力のシンボルである團体化であるところの親和會を守り立て、幹部に協力されるやう切に要望する次第である。それはやがては自分を守ることであるからである。（佐用生）

味噌が出來ました

直ぐに御注文下さい

コミツシヨンで經營のタシメ醸造所で製造中の味噌を賣り出すことが出來るやうになりました。

此の味噌は日本人によつて造られた上等品で二十九斤入りだけで値段はホープ渡しで一斤十五仙であります。

御注文は晩市ホーマー街三六〇のビーシーセキユリテーコミツシヨン事務所へ直接にモネーオーダーを添へてお送り下さい。二十九斤、四弗三十五仙以下の御注文には應じられません。カナダのどこへでも運賃はコレクトで發送いたします。

失望や送荷の遅れるのを避けるために直ぐに御注文下さい。

◉醤油は二ケ月後には賣りに出せる豫定です。其の時が來たら直ぐにお知らせします。

B. C. Security Commission
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

各地の役員

メーンコミテーも決定

南部アルバータ州レスブリッヂ河南各地の團体役員は次の如く決定

レイモンド地方 親和會

▲會長岡元寅助▲副會長中島宇三郎、藤田政夫（マグラス地方未決定）▲幹事長雨森光雄▲日本文幹事中濱菊一（他に一名未定）▲英文幹事田村幸夫▲會計草柳壽雄▲副會計原矢善次▲議長砂田直太郎▲副議長平松儀作▲監査役八木國松　木下九市　岡宗三郎▲顧問丸野辰士　佐用梯次

▲メーンコミテー——岡元　中島　藤田

▲組長及副組長

組	長	副
一	池田軍次郎	西口光雄
二	三之宮軍治	伊豆川作平
三	安井享芳	
四	平松儀作	細田又吉
五	藤本宅十郎	辻龍太郎
六	大坂菅五郎	砂田直太郎
七	岡宗三郎	重廣三郎
八	本常虎造	
九	中濱菊一	丸岡基
一〇	江畑忠七	西村一平
一一	五百木喜太郎	辻淺吉
一二	木村恒作	大坂市太郎
一三	大橋勤太郎	杉山龜吉
一四	八木國松	中村重太郎
一五	矢ノ下虎熊	
一六	北川茂吉	
一七	木下九市	南本光義
一八	山延幸作	
一九	永田三四郎	

（一親和會へ次の諸氏から寄附があつた）

△中濱菊松、加藤ます子兩氏より香奠返しとして五弗宛△田所季春、砂田直太郎兩氏より二弗宛△中濱菊一氏より三弗△衛藤千次氏より忘明記念に五弗△マグラス親和會より十弗

コールデール相互扶助會幹部

▲會長小關興助▲副會長高田外次郎▲幹事兼會計野村宗職▲議長駒澤勝次郎

▲メーンコミテー——高山　野村

テーバー、バーンウエル地方委員會

▲會長林讓▲幹事壽賀要一▲會計野村宗助

▲メーンコミテー——林

相互援助會役員

（ピクチユアビユート通信）アルバータ州レスブリッヂ河北方面の日本人相互援助會では一月十八日創立第三年目の總會を開き次の如く役員を決定した。

△會長池淵高一△副會長　上川榮△議長兼幹事與谷留次郎△英文幹事宮森敏子△副議長枝村重次郎△會計田中惣七△監査役金川作次、中鶴修、大野建藏△顧問青木定義、小坂茂一、岡本新吾、宮川彦次郎、市野小三郎、佐久本盛知

（尚過般日本赤十字よりの慰問品分配に當り河北地方在住者でまだ受領せぬ方は住所姓名、家族員數を明記して至急本會へ申し込まれたい。）

サンドンだより

（サンドン通信）當地在留の日本婦人を網羅する唯一の婦人團体であるサンドン婦人會は最近定期總會を開催し諸報告があり桑原會長の挨拶があつて今後も日本人委員會と協調して婦人としての立場より日常生活の簡易化につとめ公共のため婦人に課せられた任務に向つて邁進するといふ事を申合せた

◇結婚　廣島縣出身數木尚三氏長男隆義氏と滋賀縣人西村友太郎氏長女和惠嬢とは三宅隆吉氏夫妻の仲介で婚約成立し二月十九日當地佛教會で平原開教使司式にて結婚式擧行。引續き披露宴を張り新郎新婦は蜜月旅行の途に上つた△數木隆義氏は結婚記念に日本人委員會、婦人會、幼稚園、佛教會等へ夫々寄附△行比枝平氏一家及義本登、忠兄弟、義政一青年一行は二月廿二日東部へ移動、行比氏は日本人委員會へ五弗寄附△竹中宇三郎氏（元フエヤビウ在留）一家は二月二日東部へ移動、當地在留中の各位の厚意に感謝してゐる△モントリオルの田中佐太郎氏は故母堂の四十九日忌明に當り當地日本人コミテー寺務所へ十弗寄附故人生前中の交誼と死亡の際香料を寄せられた人々へ謝意を表してゐる。（杉方生）

赤十字から日本のブツクも來た

先般届いた日本赤十字社よりの慰問品の一部として其後三十五冊の日本の書籍がセキユリテーコミシヨンを經てカズローの日本人へ送り届けられた。

結婚

▲スローカンの服部正人氏とサンドンの西村質吉氏長女千惠子は岡城氏夫妻の媒酌で二月二日サンドン佛教會で平原開教使司式の下に結婚式を擧行した。

死亡

▲マニトバ州サンフオードの岡野茂三郎氏母堂タケ氏（七五）は一月廿五日自宅に於て死去同地に於て告別式を行つた。

留置郵便

ニユーカナヂアンに次の人々宛日本からの手紙が來てゐる

▲淨誠藏　▲一圓庄藏

私儀是までアルバータ州ノーブルフオードに居りましたが今回次の如くテーバーに移轉致しました

村上淺松

A. MURAKAMI,
c/o N. Jensen,
P. O. Box 422, Taber, Alta.

熊本縣人高木末五郎氏の住所知り度し　田代英治
Eiji Tashiro, Diamond City, Alta.

私共一年有半に亘りサンドン在住中は一方ならぬ御厚情に預り[illegible]今回東部へ移轉[illegible]
一九四四年二月二日
竹中宇三郎
家族一同
サンドン在留各位様

母　タケ儀一月二十五日當年七十五歲を以てマニトバ州サンフオードにて死去致し候[illegible]
二月二十九日
岡野茂三郎
[illegible]

時計修繕業
大切な時計二個を受取りましたが差出人が判りませんから御知らせ下さい。
一月十六日受取。普通掛時計、婦人用、縁二寸四分、長さ五寸、深さ二寸四分。ポケツト時計、十二サイズ十七石入ウオルサム、[illegible]
田邊平五郎
[illegible] TANABE
Watchmaker & Jeweller
[illegible] B. C.

日本藥品類の
メールオーダーに應じます
[illegible]
下澤竹次郎
[illegible] Welling, Alberta.

長い將來の見込みに重點を置いて 恒久的再定住を計るのが最も健實な道

セキュリテーコミションのイーストウード氏が強調

（カズロー發）各種の問題を處理して行かねばならぬ今日の日系カナダ人にとつて最も必要なることは戰爭の長い將來といふことに重點を置いて其の解決に當つて行かねばならぬといふことである、と去る月曜日カズローを訪問したビーシーセキユリテーコミションのセキュラマネジャーであるイーストウード氏はニューカナデアン記者との會見に於て強調した。即ち彼らの新しきホームに恒久的に落着くことを第一へ其の計畫を立て、之を着々と實行して行くことこそは、よしんば一時的な困難があらうとも、結局に於て再轉住者にとつては最も健實なる行方であると同氏は稱へるのである。イーストウード氏は日系人再轉住局長コリンス氏の補佐役であつて、コミションの新轄主任パウキンス氏と共に、いつものインテリアタウン巡廻をしてゐるのである。

勞働市場の變化

殆ど三周年になる總移動後の一般的情勢を檢討したイーストウード氏は、勞働市場に於ける雇傭狀態が變りつゝある點が再轉住プログラムの上に重要なる原動力となりつゝあることを指摘し、再轉住者が此の雇傭狀態に於ける傾向を認識する必要あることを主張して再轉住者は、何れの場所にあるにせよ、一時的でしかないかも知れない良い仕事口を得ようとするよりも、寧ろ確な長續きのする見込ある仕事に就くやうにつとめるべきであつて、之によつてのみ戰後の調整にも順應することが出來るのであると言つてゐる。アルバータ州に於ては捕虜を農業勞働者として使ふことから、移住日本人勞働者にのみ頼らなければならぬといふ點が多少緩和されてゐる如くであるが之はビーツ勞働賃金契約や目下交渉中の十五歳以上の移住日本人學童の教育問題にも多少の影響を及ぼすかも知れないと同氏は見てゐるのである。教育問題についてエドモンドンに出張したコリンス氏は歸晩したばかりである。之に反してマニトバ州では移住日本人の勞働力は絶對的に必要とされてゐて學童の教育問題なぞといふ事も起つてはゐない。又ビーシー州政府當局の言もロッキー以東に於ける再轉住者の上に或種の影響を及ぼしてゐるかも知れぬとイーストウード氏は語つてゐる。

都市集結は不可

イーストウード氏はまた、再轉住者が東部の一、二の大都市に集結しようとする傾向あることを指摘遺憾とし、少くともトロント市に於ては沿岸から同市へ移住するのを或程度まで制限しなければならぬやうなことになるかも知れないと語つてゐる。セレクチヴ・サーヴイスに關しては、インテリアタウンに居る者が就働する場合には總て此の機關を通して行はねばならず同局は市民に特定の就職を命ずる權能を附與されて居り、ビーシー州内の産業にも或程度の就働を見るかも知れないと言つてゐる。

市民「追出」には多數が反對

ギャロップ調査第二回目の結果

（トロント發）ギャロップ輿論調査所では戰後に日本人を追放すべきか否かといふ問題に對する意見をあつめた結果を發表してゐるが、カナダ全體の意見では十人のうち八人まではカナダ市民でない日本人を戰後に送還することに贊成するも日系市民は此の國に留まらせるべきであるといふ意見には大多數の者が贊成してゐる。即ち質問に對する答への割合は次の如くだ。

（問）カナダ市民でない日本人は戰後日本へ送還すべきであると思ふか、それとも此國に留まらせるべきであるか？

△送還　（パーセント）八〇
△滯留を許す　一四
△未決定　六

（問）カナダ市民たる日系人を戰後日本へ送還すべきであると思ふか、それとも此國に留まらせるべきであるか？

△送還　三三
△滯留を許す　五九
△未決定　八

一九四一年の國勢調査によればカナダ内の日本人は二萬三千百四十九人でカナダ國民の總數から云へば一少部分であるが其の大多數が在來太平洋沿岸にかたまつてゐたところから色々な論議が起つてゐるのであり、之等の日本人中歸化もして居らず此國生れでもない者は約四分の一だらうと言ふことであるが、今回の調査で特に目立つのはカナダ市民でない日本人送還に贊成する者がカナダ全体でもビーシーでも殆んど割合が同じだといふことである。

歸化法改正案考査

（オタワ發）カナダ國防法に關する議會の委員會に對してカナダの歸化と追放に關する規定を再考查する權能が與へられた旨カナデアンプレスは報じてゐる。グリーン代議士等が規定修正を主張した結果でロートレン法相も之に贊同して委員會の設置となつたのであるが、之は戰後のカナダに於ける日系人にとつて非常に重大なるものだと見られて居り此の故にグリーン代議士が特に關心を持つてゐるのだとも見られてゐる。

○

（ワシントン發）一度米國に忠誠であつたことが證示された日系米國市民の米國々籍を取上げるといふ案が西部沿岸選出の議員によつて提出され下院を通過した。

オンタリオ州とクベックの情勢

（トロント發）トロント市會ではビーシー州から日本人が東部カナダに再轉住してくる問題に再び注意を向けてゐる。最近の市會ではトロントに居る日系人就職斡旋係に對して「戰爭以來、どうして千人以上の日本人をビーシー州からトロント市内に入ることを許したのだ」となじる事になつたと新聞は報じてゐる。

○

（ロンドン發）最近日本に於て捕虜を迫害するといふ報道があつて以來南部オンタリオ州に於て沿岸から移住して來た日本人を就職させる上に困難が增してきたとセレクチヴ・サーヴイス當局のドツイアー氏は語つてゐる。農地では勞働力が不足してゐるにも拘らず農家では日本人を雇ふことに餘り氣乘がしてゐないといふのである。即ち多くの農家では未だ農園働き人員要求の申込をせず春が來るまで待つてゐる有樣であるが、當局としては農地に働く日本人家族を入れることになるであらうと述べてゐる。

○

（モントリオール發）クエベック州の婦人にして軍需工業に從事してゐた者が家庭働きとして元にかへつて行く者が增加してゐるとセレクチヴ・サーヴイス當局で語つてゐる旨モントリオール・スター紙は報じてゐる。しかし男の方は仕事口がないなぞといふことはなく、ただ女の軍需工場働きはカジトラクトの終了と共に相當數が解雇されつゝあると云ふのであるが、婦人の方にも織物工場働きの口は澤山あり、ただ賃金が軍需工場程ではよくないと職業紹介係は語つてゐる。

ビーツ耕作者援助は繼續

但し更に增加のつもりはない

（オタワ發）イルズレー藏相は先週のオタワ議會に於て、政府はシユガービーツ耕作者に對する援助を更に增加してやる積りはないけれども現在の砂糖消費税の一部を農家に拂戾してビーツ增産を奬勵する方策は繼續するであらうと述べた。即ち政府としては大豆其他の生産增加を奬勵しており、世界の砂糖生産狀態は好況といふ程ではないが其のためにカナダで他の農作物を犧牲してシユガービーツを作らせるといふ程の必要もないと藏相は說明してゐる。

（レスブリッヂ發）レスブリッヂ第七學務區のウイリアムス視學の語るところによると同區域内の學校に通學してゐる日系兒童は三百餘名で、その内三分の二はピクチユアビユートで其所では日系學童のために三つの學級を增設、チヌーク、アイオン、スプリングス、ダイアモンドシチー、レデーメードでも學級を增設しており、コールデールでは二十五名の日系兒童が通學してゐると云ふ。尚同視學官は此の上更に學童が增加しても收容し得る可能性があると言つてゐる。

ソルスコア閉る

（レヴエルストツク發）レヴエルストツク—シカモス間道路キャンプ中最南端にあるソルスコアのキャンプは同區域の道路工事が完成した爲め最近閉鎖され就働中だつた日本人のうち十數名はヌフトのキャンプへ、他の二十數名はヤードクリーキのキャンプへ移動した。

（アルバータ州ベーンス發）二月三日夜パーンス製材所のプレナーミルは原因不明の出火で全燒した。一ケ月前迄は日本人七、八名が就働してゐた。同會社は山中に三ケ所の製材所を經營、一ケ所には日本人が二十餘名就働してゐる。

味噌を發賣

三面廣告の通りタシメで造つてゐる味噌を賣出すことになつた。注文は晩市のコミション本部へモネーオーダーを添へて送らねばならぬ。二十九斤入り四弗三十五仙である。

●訂正　前號所報廣告中スローカンの井上宅一氏次男一君と阪田政造氏次女房子嬢との婚約成立し結婚したとあつたは「婚約」のみで一君は目下オンタリオ州チオメに就働中にて房子嬢に旅行許可下あり次第實行する筈である。

御禮

私どもが[illegible]在中は皆樣より一方ならぬ[illegible]にあづかり[illegible]陸しては[illegible]申し上げます。[illegible]くトロント市に[illegible]息子等の[illegible]へを受けて二十[illegible]に一家揃つて[illegible]ことが出來ました。[illegible]上を以て厚く御禮申し上げます

二月十六日

松本[illegible]
[illegible]子

レモンクリーキ 在留者御一同樣

御禮

妻千鶴子儀病氣の爲一月八日[illegible]ルソン市立病院に入院[illegible]したがお蔭樣にて一月二十[illegible]自宅に[illegible]院中色々とも世話に[illegible]を頂きました皆樣の[illegible]午ら紙上を以て[illegible]

一月三十日

[illegible]

御禮

過去三ケ月に[illegible]ユキ事ニューデンヴァー・サナトリアムに於て加療中はニューデンヴァー[illegible]ロー[illegible]達病院[illegible]の御內[illegible]有[illegible]男女內[illegible]きまして[illegible]すサンドン[illegible]御[illegible]學[illegible]有[illegible]を以て一月二十九日[illegible]き[illegible]居[illegible]御[illegible]上[illegible]

一月三十一日　グランドフォークス

家田中　一家
族　[illegible]

各位

御禮

此[illegible]意とお[illegible]しまし[illegible]すべ[illegible]た[illegible]背[illegible]

二月二十三日

カズ[illegible]

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不羈の週刊紙

購讀料 一部十仙 一ヶ月四十仙
前金六ヶ月二弗 一ヶ年四弗

編輯兼發行者 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
社員 新田東
同 池野順次
同 村瀬能治

社說

第二回目の輿論調査

市民權の神聖さを知るカナダ人

昨年十二月の末、カナダの輿論調査所は『カナダに住んでゐる日本人は戰後には日本へ返すべきだと思ふか？』といふ質問に對する多數のカナダ人からの意見をあつめたことがある。その際には、これに贊成の答へをしたものは五十四パーセントといふ少しの多數であつた。それに對して、ニューカナデアン紙は、カナダ人の多數が戰時の偏見にとらはれて居らず日本人を此の國に留まらせることに贊成してゐるのは、むしろ驚異であると評しておいた。

その上に此の前の質問は科學的に用意されたものでなく、若しも此の質問が『日本人送還』といふ事でなくして『カナダ生れの者や歸化せる市民を強制的に追放することになる』といふことを示してあつたならば、答へは非常に違つたものとなるであらうと指摘々は附け加へておいたのであるが、今度の調査では『カナダ人の多くが市民と非市民の間の差異をハッキリさせてゐる』點が目立つてゐる。即ち質問に答へた者の八十八パーセントはエーリエンスを送還することに贊成し、僅に三十三パーセント丈けが市民を『追放』することに贊成してゐる。而して調査所では此の答へより見て『エーリエンたると否とに關せず日本人を送還せよと要求するビーシー州の意見は、何もカナダの他の部分より特に強いのでもなければ弱いのでもない』といふ點を指摘してゐる。

パール・ハーバー以來カナダ生れ乃至は歸化せる日系カナダ人は彼等が市民權をもつてゐるといふ事實を感知する機會に餘り多く與へられはなかつた。戰爭以來、彼等の生活を左右されてきたものは主として彼等の人種的關係であつたからであり、當局からは未だ之を撤改するといふ公式なる指示がされないからである。

輿論調査の結果は、カナダ人の多くが市民權といふものゝ神聖さをよく銘記してゐることを示すものだが、同時にそれは日系カナダ人の人に對しては、よきカナダ人たるべく努力するのを大に勵まし助けることにもなるであらう。

眼界せまき政治家の放言

ビーシー州政府のアンスコム土木相は最近晩香坡の或大會に於て戰後に於る「ビーシー州の地位」について演說した中で、産業及び通商に關してはやゝ悲觀的な意見を述べ之が解決のためには先見的な勇氣をもつて當らなければならぬと強調してゐた。然るに戰後の移民問題とビーシー州への移民については「吾々は既に或種の人々――或種の黄色人種――吾々が好まなかつたところの人々を持つてゐる。吾々は彼等を元居た所へ戻さうとはしてゐないのだ。此の問題に對しては一つの解決策がある、が、それはカナダの議會の決定如何にかゝつてゐる、しかし吾々はそれを解決しようとしてゐる、諸君が好むと好まざるとに拘らず――」と言ふやうなことを言つたと傳へられてゐる。

アンスコム氏はビーシー州政府の土木相であり、彼の言ふやうなことに對しても、彼の多くの同僚が贊成であるとしても、彼はビーシー州といふものが沿岸線百哩以北にまだ〳〵奥地があり、其の地域も沿岸の發展に大なる寄與をなしてゐるといふ事實を忘却してゐるのである。そして、日系カナダ人の七十五パーセントまでは未だビーシー州内に合法的に居住してをり、戰時といへども州境を越えては移動させられはしなかつたといふ事實を彼は知らないものゝ如くである。

アンスコム氏はビーシー州政府の閣員であるが彼の言は、領政府の日系カナダ人散在政策が實行に移されつゝある地域の新聞にまで引用されてゐる。戰後のことについてはビーシー州當局に不安を感じ、其の調整と復興問題に意をめぐらしてゐる夫れらの地方に於ては、既にアンスコム氏の言に對する反響が起つてゐる。即ちビーシー州政府閣員などの斯うした意見は、領政府當局の政策と直接的に矛盾してゐる事にもなるのである。彼の「黄色人種」といふ言ひ方が、東洋人一般に對する偏見だと言ひ切るものではないが、在來されてきた偏見の記憶によつて、それは只單に日系人のみに對して向けられたものでないことは明かである。

これを要するに、アンスコム氏の言は、實際上で夫を阻害しないまでも、州と州との協力、國家的な綜合計畫の實施に、何等の寄與をなすものでない事だけは極めて明白なのである。

ビーシー州の救濟率增加

インテリアタウン居住地に於ける家族に對する領政府の現在のメンテナンス率は、基本的な生活必需品を得るに充分でないといふことが、ビーシー州政府の言明によつて、はしなくも間接的に裏書された。

即ちビーシー州政府のハート首相は去る月曜日に一九四四年度の豫算案を提出するに當つて、救濟額を獨身者に對しては廿五パーセント、家族持には廿一パーセント增加する事を發表したのである。

此の新しき率によると、從來一ケ月に十六弗五十仙を受けてゐた獨身者は今や二十七弗五十仙を受ける事になり、夫婦者は[illegible]月額七十五弗の代りに月額[illegible]を受けられることになる。[illegible]らの數字は戰爭の齎らせる[illegible]度を示したものではある。

しかし乍ら、色々な點からによつて州政府から救濟を受けてゐる六千八百人に對して其の率を[illegible]してやらなければならぬ[illegible]められたといふ事だけは極めて[illegible]である。

此のヴィクトリア政府の救濟率增加は、戰時下に於て低收入者のための子供等に充分のことをしてやれない勞働者に對し[illegible]額を支給する案を實施しようとしてゐるオタワ政府の態度に添つたものである。

ローマ・コミッションのインテリアタウン居住者の生活狀態調査は既に終了したのではあるが、其の報告が、來る四月一日から實施されるビーシー州の救濟率の[illegible]と勘定に入れて考慮されるであらうことを希望してもいゝかも知れない。

ム―ム

ぶれりゐ雜記（下）

内田一作

大根餘談

また、砂糖大根のシーズンが來る。

人間、石の上にも三年と云ふこともあるから、今年は大根三年目いづれ、何とかなるかも知れぬ。

もつとも、ぼくらのやうな餘り耕作能力の無いのは、大根から解放されるやうでもある。年末に、農家の所に來てくれたらビーツをやらなくても良い、と云つてゐた。そ、云つて雇ひに來た人があつた。

目下の所で、三月末迄働く約束してあるので、三月初めに會ふ事にしたが、そこへ行くとなればビーツは働かなくてよいわけだが。他の仕事は、豚とか牛とかの、つまり百姓仕事らしい。

十エーカーとか十五エーカーとかのビーツ百姓は滅多にしかないし、ぎうりーの能力がその程度しかない夫婦者は、ビーツだけでは食つて通れない。

やはり、大家族に限るらしい。もつとも今日の大家族、明日もそうだときまつてゐるわけではないであらうが。

じやん〳〵と働いて、そして、はそん〳〵と暮す。これがビーツ人夫の暮しである。

■

今年は、戰爭物價が、俗費の値上りをして大に働く――その說だ。ワイフまで金一弗也を納入する男女同權利と化つたらしい、結構な話だ。

總督ともなると山の神連までの御出席で、さぞや賑やかであるであらう。やがて、女役員なども選出することでありませう。善哉善哉。

■

去年は手間賃一エーカーについて金六弗也の値上りと云ふことになつたが、タッピングが濟んで、いよ〳〵勘定と云ふ段になつてみると、全く箏は、その統計通りの値上りとはならなかつた。つまり、一エーカーに十二噸の收穫のあつた場合が、六弗の値上りと云ふ契約なのだつたから、一エーカー九噸強の收穫しかなかつた僕くの所では、一昨年より三弗少々の値上りでしかなかつた。

そして、聴く所によると、一エーカー十二噸以上の收穫のあつた所は、そう澤山はなかつたらしい。一昨年も昨年も。してみると十二噸の標準は、こちらにとつては少々ムリがあると云へるし、砂糖大根耕作契約と云ふものは、相當に賢い頭が作製したのであらう。それだけ、耕作勞働者にとつては有難くないものだ。

われ〳〵凡俗が理解してゐる在來の「コントラクト」と云ふものとは餘程違いものゝ如く。時節柄致し方なしと云へば、それまでだが一つのスレイヴ契約と云へば云へる程のものだ。

■

一昨年は百五十何軒かの「移轉」があつた由だが、昨年から今年へかけ、また相當數の移轉があるらしい。

その移轉の足ではグロワーの[illegible]ばかりでなく、耕作面積とか通學とかの關係もあるやうだし、中には、追ひ出されるのもあるらしい。

そして、その移轉組の面々の鮮合せの風態もあるとか。この邊、ぶれりゐるも、そのゝんびりした風景でもない。委員會とかは何處へ行つた。

何處でどうしてみても、大根は大根で、それが分り切つてゐて、それでゐて、去年も移轉、今年も移轉の餘儀ない百姓人の心情は、却々にわかるものではあるまい。

百花爛漫

歷史の上でも、現實でも、世の中が非常時と云はれるときには、何處も同じ……と云ふ軍國調への傾斜をたどるものであることを教へる。

たとへば、百花爛漫の花盛りも、とやかく手の届くとなつて、その花は白の戰色であつたり。しかし、それは、時の必要がさうさせるまでで、特にデモクラシーの文化花は元來的に百花爛漫の花盛である。

しかし、必ずしも歷史は繰返すものではないのだから、今日のよの表の衆萬の世の中と云ふものも昨日のそのまゝが現出するものではないであらう。

しば〳〵、歷史の進行は、屢々の人間共の意志で逆行したりするものでもある。――一九四四年一月

手紙（三）知己教へ子に語る

アルバータ州ラコム　佐藤傳

泣かせられる手紙

「手紙から來た手紙に、五年一組言葉教育奏效、といふのがあります。千九百四十一年度に五年一組だつたんですよ。それが今でもそのまゝ年賀を書いて來るのです。言ひ中に手紙が繼續され六年に昇級できるものと思つてゐるのでせうか殊勝な新しいらしい心には目がただ熱くなりますよ。それからキャンプに働いてゐるケイと云ふ教へ子が昨年三月「先生こんどの十日は陸軍記念日ですね、記念歌の事書いつる新生の今日にも、を高らかに歌ひませう」と書いてよこしました。手紙は私の生命でした。その手紙をすて、田舎に淋しく暮してゐる私をかくも慰めてくれたので泣かされました。もう一つフォーといふ古い卒業生があります。彼も陸軍のために私から離れて行つたのでした。其後どうしてゐることかと心配してゐましたところが昨年十二月初旬クリスマスカードと共に、……自分はオンタリオ州でパンクアームに働いてゐる……といふ思ひがけない便りと共に來たのです。つまり再び私の[illegible]に歸つて來たのです。私も喜びましたね。それで直に、其の他の悲しい消息を慰つてほしい、と返事を出しました。處が二通ばかりして二回目の手紙がとどきました。急ぎ開封して見ますと、

「先生のお手紙本當に有がたく拜見しました。先生が只今その御言葉に[illegible]しゐることを知りになつたらばさぞびつくりなさるでせう。先生、私の希望と計畫ははすつかり破壞されてしまひました。私の前途は全く闇のやうになりました。私はミンクに與へる飼料を作るひき臼の機械を修繕しようとしてゐる時に誰かがスイッチにさわり急にグラインダーが廻りはじめ私の右の手は一寸また一寸とすり臼の中に引入れられ、スイッチを切つた時にはもう私の右腕は肱のところまで挫かれてゐましたのです。もう私は右腕を失つてしまつたのです。……」

私は涙と共に長大息しました。折角の雄志が水泡に歸してしまつたのです。「前途は闇になつた」と嘆くのは尤ものことです。私は直に見舞慰問の手紙を送りました。

今度のアクシデントは誠に氣の毒なことになつた。前途が暗くなつたと思ふのは尤もだ。併しそんなに悲觀してはいけない。片足片腕を失つても立派な生き方をしてゐる人は澤山ある。イタリーのベッカストリーニは兩眼左腕右の指三本までを失つたが其後たつた二本の指でタイプライターを習ひ立派な文學者になつて後には皇后に謁見を許されるまでになつた。こんどの戰爭ではもつと恐ろしい不具になつた者が何萬といふほどあるでせう。君のは右腕がなくても出來る適當な仕事を見つけて強く生きるように努めなさい。まあ春秋の筆法をもつていへば時局の犧牲です。これはオーバーかりでなく同胞中にはキャンプ其他でアクシデントにあつて生命を失つたり不具になつたりした者がかなりありますね」

○

「東郷のエー・カレッヂに七、八人の教へ子が働きながら勉強してゐます。度々便りをよこしますが父母の膝下を離れて行つてゐるのです。朝晩料理其他の仕事をして晝間は自分の勉強をしてゐる健氣な少女子です。これ等の子供等には廣瀨淡窓の

道ふことを休めよ他郷苦辛多しと
同袍友有り自ら相親しむ
柴扉曉に出づれば霜雪の如し
君は川流を汲め我は薪を拾はん

といふ有名な詩を送つて勵ましてやりました。この詩は單にカレーヂの生徒にばかりの訓言でなくビート耕作者間にもキャンプに働く人々にもインテリアタウンに生活される人々にも吟唱して頂き座右銘として頂くことも無意味でないと思ひます」

第二の（故）鄉

「また手紙が來ましたよ」

「トロントの教へ子とモントリオールの知人からですよ」

「また なつかしい音づれです ね」

「讀んでみませうか、トロントの教へ子からの分を……先達山田勇君の宅で北斗會を開きました。出席者は松居善雄、神野常雄、大堀敏雄、山田勇、近藤庄太の五人、ロンドンの熊野吉夫、西トロントの有門九八郎兩君は通知が遲延のために間に合はず缺席、先生を中心としての昔語りに午前二時まで云ひ合ひました。それからモントリオールの知人からのには、「合同教會のメンバーが大分移動しましたのでバウエル教會のブランチが出來たなど賑んで居ります。もうかうなつて來ると移動地も他鄉ではなく新しい故鄉を作りつゝあるやうです。ピーシーをなつかしがつてゐるのももう一、二年の中でせう」

白人よりの手紙

「白人方面からも便りがありますか」

「さうですね、晩市を中心としての教育關係者にはこちらからも出して居ります。ピーシー州文部次官で督學官のドクター・ウイルスから「君が健康で元氣に復してゐるとの知らせを聞いて喜んでゐる」との便りがあり、元ストラスコーナ校の看護婦で後には大晩香坡市の看護婦長に出世したミス・マックグラーラン――日本人間にもよく名を知られてゐる――からは「ストラスコーナ校も大分變りました。パタソン校長はポイントグレー・ジュニアハイの校長に榮轉、後任校長としてサイモン・フレザー校の校長だつたイードウス氏が來任された。そのクラスにも日本人の子供が一人も居ないのは何かしら淋しい感じがしました」と云つて來ました。それからストラスコーナ校長で今はクランブルークに州視學となつて居るブラウン氏、晩市視學だつたブラフ氏並に少年裁判所判事ジャッヂ・ツギール等からもクリスマスカードを頂いて居ります」

二世の郵便屋さん

「手紙から思ひ出しましたが移動についての朗かなニュースが一つユーカナデアン紙に出てゐますよ。それはヘミ[illegible]ントン市に於ける第二世の郵便屋さんが現はれたといふのです。私は郵便やさんほど幸福なものはないと常々思つてゐました。

「春の野[?]郵便が毎日門に入らで過ぎにし淋しさ」といふ和歌を見たことがありますが本當に郵便やさんは邦人から歡迎される者であるものです。その郵便やさんに日系第二世がなつたといふのですから嬉しくなつたのかな？ [illegible] トンに行つてゐる教へ子の名なぞ考へて見ましたよ。何れにしても本人は毎日々々多くの人に待たれ迎へられ喜ばれてゐる仕事であります。本人も本懷だし日系に新しい職場が開かれたといふ點でも[illegible]な話ですね。[illegible]」

○

「ニューカナディアンのニュース中各種の報告、記事への手紙まで何れの角度から見ても邦字紙は[illegible] [illegible]」

[illegible]

高邁なる理想を以て進め

クリスチナレーキ　大出生

頃來二世を繞する議論頻りと此の奧地にまで入つて來ます。彼等に期待が多いだけに、我身知らずについ禿筆を馳して老の繰言の一端を綴る事にしました。

泰西の新教育を授けられて居る我が二世に關し、カビの生へた陳腐な古調を引用する事のをこがましきは沙汰の限りであるが、古人や老人にも長い經驗から生れた長所のあるところも見て頂きたいものであります。

古語の中に「以公滅私」と云ふ一語があつて、是を「公を以て私を滅す」と讀ませてあります。意味は極めて簡單明瞭であるが、實際はなか〲六つかしい問題で古來此の言葉の反對に私事を以て公事を棄てた者が多く、晩近殊に此の非常時に於てすら此の傾が著るしくなり、近來デモクラシー諸國に於ても此の訓へを有りふれた理想論として笑つて見過す譯にゆかなかつた事と思ひます。

孟子にも「大夫は何を以て吾が家を利せんと曰ひ士庶人は何を以て我が身を利せんと曰ひ上下交々利を征れば國危し」と申され、其の下に「苟しくも義を後にして利を先にせば奪はざれば饜かず」と加へられてあります。つまり役人は人民の物を奪ひ人民はまた役人の物を奪ふと云ふ風になつて國家や社會は危險狀態に陷るであらうと、其の弊害の最も大なる點を申されて居ります。

我が二世教育の目的は何處にあるや？といふ點になると彼等は唯己れの一家一身のみの利益榮達以外に何ものもない、と殘念ながら云はざるを得ないのでありますが斯く申さば生き馬の眼でも引き拔かうと云ふせちがらい世の中で何をたわ言ぬかすかとの嘲笑を浴びる事でせう。然し振り返つて以上の目的に依つて教育され成長された第二世、またそれを以て滿足して居る父兄達、即ち二萬の日系民族の狀態を眺める時は、到底晏如たる事は出來ないのであります。此度の大東風に出喰はした際の彼等の意氣・態度はどうであつたか。道義を第一義として己れの利益を滅して行動したもの幾人現はれたか、而して其の結果は？現狀は？將來は？と之等の追想、豫想を巡しふするたびに思はず慄然たらざるを得ない次第であつて、此の儘に行けば今に是等は四等五等民族に轉落するは火を睹るよりも明らかであります。

是に依つて是を觀るに、中には先天的に貧窮な家族を背負はされて生涯勞苦に身をやつす不幸児もあつて、是等は止むを得ないとするも、せめて普通或は普通以上の家族で可なり幸福に育まれて居る子弟達は是からは一歩前進、從來の斯かる卑屈な目標をかなぐり捨てて「一身を捧げて社會や公益のため人類の爲めに盡くさうが故に勉學をするのだ」といふ心構へになつて貰はねばならぬと深刻に感ずるのであります。

古來偉人英才又は非凡な藝術家とかの現はれは即ち強固熱烈なる信念と努力とに依つて完成されたものであることは屢々きかされますが、時を同じうして其處には敬虔なる信仰と確實を以て是等に對して居る強力なる背景があつた事は見逃す事の出來ない[illegible]であります。云ひ換へれば是等を[illegible]た優秀選手が現はれた時は異彩にして熱烈なる「ファン」が多くなる時こそ、又是等の[illegible]なる多く[illegible]「ファン」によつて[illegible]選手は作り出されたとも云へるで[illegible]

[illegible]「ファン」と[illegible]選手が[illegible]然[illegible]「ファン」が[illegible]以上我が同胞が[illegible]秀選手が現はれないのも當然でありませう。

[illegible]日系社會の前途を思ふ時是等の中より偉大[illegible]の輩出を待望するや切でありますが[illegible]と共に[illegible]る理想を以て[illegible]手[illegible]「ファン」と一緒に一層高邁なる[illegible]我々の社會を樹立せんことを期したいものであります。

Through the Printed Page:

Keeping 'Americanism' Alive

Segregation of Japanese evacuees in relocation centres in which they are cut off almost entirely from the normal American community is leading many second generation to revert to the Japanese habit of speech and thought. This unfortunate development can be partially offset by the services of a well-organized library, a fact which has prompted the American authorities to provide funds for such work.

This question provides the material for a very interesting article in the current issue of the Wilson Library Bulletin by Ethel B. Manning, who is head librarian at the Poston Centre which houses some 13,000 former Pacific coast Japanese Americans. A copy of the Bulletin has been forwarded to The New Canadian by Alderman H. L. Corey of Vancouver.

Indicating a keen insight into psychological problems, Miss Manning notes first of all the obvious shock to morale caused by the evacuation,—a shock which was felt all the more keenly because the forced movement from the defense area was applied only to those of Japanese descent.

COMMUNAL LIFE

She notes, further, the disrupting effects of the segregation and "communal life" of the centre. This communal life arises because the inhabitants live in "black, tar-paper-covered barracks, fourteen to a block, four rooms to a barrack and sometimes two or three families to a room (20 x 25 feet)." No cooking is allowed in the buildings and the occupants have no running water. Instead they have a communal mess hall, where all the families eat together, a recreation hall, and a laundry.

This communal life and segregation from other Americans has had two effects important to the schools and libraries declares Miss Manning.

"It tends to break down family life and parental authority and at the same time, since—as one girl put it—many of the younger generation 'never saw so many Japanese people before,' it emphasizes their common Japanese speech and customs. Many families in which nothing but English had been spoken for years find themselves dropping into Japanese and the Nisei fear the loss of their American way of life."

"It is impossible to make a normal American community out of a relocation centre, but it is possible, through the printed page and the schools, to keep alive in the mind of the evacuee the recollection of normal American life and culture."

MODERN LIBRARY

This has been the central motive behind the final institution of modern library systems in the centres. Although slow in arriving—the first libraries were installed in dusty storerooms and grew out of the flimsiest makeshift materials—the libraries now serving evacuees are very similar to those they knew in their former homes.

In Poston itself there are 7,258 cardholders reading a monthly total of 14,869 books. Branches of the public libraries have been established throughout each camp with special departments in agriculture law, public health, and other administration offices.

A list issued monthly shows that the readers are keeping pace with the general public and take equal pleasure in reading current best sellers and popular books.

"An adequate library fund has been earmarked in the 1943-44 War Relocation Authority budget, 'to provide library service for both school and community.' Those who wish to remain American by continuing their American education and by keeping in touch, through books, with the main currents of American thought while they are in the Centre, will have an opportunity to do so," concludes Miss Manning.

Canadian authorities who need to be equally concerned over the same problem of the "de-Canadianizing" effects of segregated Japanese settlements, might well take a leaf from the American book.

AS ANOTHER SEES US!

May I be permitted to add my little "say" to the interesting letter of Dr. C. H. Huestis. Having lived for a number of years amongst the Japs in Vancouver, I can readily agree with your correspondent's remarks.

Long before this war began, there existed at the coast a sort of dormant feeling toward the coastal Japanese. This feeling was more one of envy and jealousy than of racial hatred or prejudice. Coastal Japanese owed their successes to hard work, perseverance and thrift. They were actually a financial asset to Vancouver. They were, too, I know, always generous subscribers to the Red Cross and other welfare organizations. They showed as much, if not more, interest in the purchasing of Victory Bonds as the white people.

Many of the young Canadian-born Japanese volunteered to fight for Canada, but their applications to serve their adopted king and country were flatly rejected.

A few jittery agitators at the coast eventually were able to convince the federal authorities at Ottawa, that the Japs should be evacuated from the coastal area to inland concentration camps. Such an undertaking cost the country a good deal of money.

Our good neighbours across the line also remember Pearl Harbor. But there are two fighting units in Italy composed of American-born Japs, and they are on our side fighting for the United Nations and us. Such an example could well be followed by our own government in Canada, but Canadian-born and naturalized Japanese cannot help but have bitterness in their souls.

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A Nisei Vignette

MONTREAL. — A gentleman dubbed "Uno", which name has no relation to things Japanese, has a large section of the Montreal Daily Herald's sportspage in which to display his searching wit. The "Soccer World" is his private beat, and this led him on February 10 to devote a good deal of space in his quaint style to some economic and social problems of Canadian-born Japanese hitting the come-back trail in the eastern cities. His unnamed hero is readily recognized as Hiroshi Okuda, first Nisei to win the coveted Big Block athletic award at the University of British Columbia back in 1936.

Mr. "Uno's" account follows in part:

The voice at the other end was not one with which we were familiar. We acknowledged our identity but waited to know to whom we were talking. We learned that he was one of those unfortunates who had not chosen his father and mother as wisely as you did. He was born in Canada of Japanese parents. We wanted to know how it came about that he got in contact with us. Came the information that he was a soccer player from British Columbia and at the end of the quiz we suggested that he should send us a letter giving details of his soccer history.

When a player says he comes from the Old Country, the majority of us immediately conclude that he must be superior to anything we have on offer locally—prejudice on the one hand, modesty on the other—and in like manner, without additional advance information, we arrived at the conclusion, quite unthinkingly, that this youth from Vancouver, where they rear players quite successfully, was something different from the ordinary run of the mine.

Later on we met this young Canadian, born of Jap parents, and cutting from a Vancouver news sheet which told the whole story. We learned that he had been an Arts student at the University of British Columbia, but he had the look of a hunted man—all Japs look like that anyway—but the youth was hunting for a job. Could we assist him?

WE, THE PEOPLE

Now, we are a tolerant people, (Oh, boy, are we?). Even the accident of birth in the matter of religion we overlook (Oh, boy, do we?). We denounce in specious speech those who do not look through the same globular spectacles as ourselves (That's possibly a lie), but on the whole we are not the worst people on earth, (But quite bad enough). Most of us, however, it is to be feared, cannot picture ourselves adrift in circumstances similiar to this young Canadian, employed "before Pearl Harbor" by a Canadian firm of the highest repute, doing work efficiently for which a university education eminently fitted him.

Good thing for him his name wasn't Tojo. In this event, he would have run the risk of being yanked to ye old Mercat Cross and pelted with a barrage of overripe fruit as a curtain raiser to the more serious aftermath of hoisting him to the necessary altitude for the requisite fall from his high estate just by way of emphasizing that while he is a Canadian born of Japanese parents, this does not carry the same privileges were he born in Tokyo and his parents' birth place was Quebec.

SOCCER STAR

For ourselves, we are interested in this youth mainly because he is, reputedly, a soccer star, although, of course, as he explained to us, he might not be able to play as well now because he has had no practice "since Pearl Harbor." Everything gloomy in his life dates from that unhappy event as far as he—and the United States—is concerned.

Canadian authorities have "relocated him with the necessary permission to find himself a job. So far he has not been successful. In his shoes, we think we would disclaim all family association with the "Rising Sun" and proclaim ourselves as Chinamen. He would get away with it. This young fellow from Cumberland, B.C., however is not so steeped in the wicked ways of the world as we are.

Round the Interior Towns . . .

Lights for El Cee School

LEMON CREEK. — The second edition of the El Cee Hi was recently offered for sale. It is a Valentine issue with a colored cover of an appropriate design.

Plans are being drawn up for a Leap Year party for the fourth of March. This being the 4 in 1 year, the girls are taking over and (as if they always don't) are doing all the work. It shows promise and should be a great success.

The weather being such as it is, skating has gone out of fashion temporarily and baseball is becoming a thought of the present. The more extreme enthusiasts are often seen playing catch on the ice and snow.

A step towards civilized living was taken when electric lights were installed in the school. Although they are only 60 watt lamps, they are an improvement over the gas lamps.

Yosh Horiuchi was recently expelled by the principal through orders of the supervisor. A number of other High School boys may find themselves in the same predicament in the near future.

Sandon Women Meet

SANDON, B.C. — The Sandon Japanese Women's Association held its annual meeting in January, 1944. Various activities were reported and an address was given by President, Mrs. Kuwahara.

After discussions, it was decided that the Women's Association would co-operate in every way with the Sandon Japanese Committee in its public work. To simplify the daily life of the people in Sandon was also discussed.

Unable to Cross Border

GRAND FORKS. — Next week when the Grand Forks High School basketball team journey to Curlew, Washington to play a return match, the Japanese Canadians will not be able to go, thereby depriving the team of some of the best players, reports the Grand Forks Gazette.

The first game of the inter-city high school basketball games which was held last week in the recently completed Grand Forks High School gymnasium, resulted in defeat for the Grand Forkers and victory for the visitors (Curlew) —the score 25 - 12.

The fairer sex fared no better than the boys when they were trounced 25 to 8.

The niseis on the boys' team are K. Isamu, Kazuo Arai and Kenji Yoshida and on the girls' team, Sadie Akaye.

PERSONALS

YABUKI - NISHIMURA

Rev. Hirahara officiated at a 4 o'clock ceremony February 16 when Hatsuye, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tometaro Nishimura became the bride of Mr. Takayoshi Yabuki, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Naozo Yabuki. Both the bride and the groom are residents of Sandon.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was wearing a formal white brocaded satin gown and a full length veil trimmed with orange blossoms. Roses with carnations formed the bridal bouquet. Miss Misao Nishimura was the bride's only attendant and Mr. Isamu Yamamoto acted as best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Ryukichi Miyake were the Baishakunins for this happy event.

• • •

HATTORI - NISHIMURA

Wedding bells chimed as Miss Chiye Nishimura, daughter of Mr. T. Nishimura of Sandon exchanged marriage vows with Mr. Masato Hattori of Slocan. The ceremony took place on February 3, at the Sandon Buddhist Church with Rev. K. Hirahara officiating.

The Baishakunins for the happy event were Mr. and Mrs. Enjo.

PLEASE CLAIM LETTERS

Letters from Japan sent through Red Cross facilities addressed to Mr. TETSUZO SAWA, Red Buck, B.C., and to Mr. SHOZO ICHIYEN, Greenwood, B.C., have een received by the New Canadian. Addressees are asked to contact this paper so that it may be forwarded to them.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. Eijiro Ishibashi, 101 West Ave., South Hamilton, Ont., wishes to express his gratitude to the many friends for their kindnesses and sympathy during the time his wife, Chizuko, was confined in the Hamilton General Hospital. She is now convalescing at home.

A WEE BIT PREVIOUS

● The New Canadian regrets an inadvertent error which crept into these columns in the last issue, when it was reported that Miss Fusako Sakata and Mr. Hajime Inouye had been married at Bayfarm, Slocan. The young couple became engaged, with the marriage due to take place in the near future in Ontario.

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Repatriation of Citizens

Late last December the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion polled a large number of Canadians on the question, "Do you think that Japanese living in Canada should be sent back to Japan after the war is over?" At that time a slim majority—54 per cent—answered the question in the affirmative. But the results were striking enough to prompt The New Canadian to comment upon the surprising number of Canadians who had not succumbed to an overwhelming wartime prejudice and were in favour of allowing the Japanese to remain.

Moreover it was clear at that time that the question had not been scientifically phrased, which led us to comment that "had it been suggested that the question at issue was not 'Japanese repatriation' but actually the compulsory exile of Canadian-born and naturalized citizens, it is very probable that in many cases different reactions would have been encountered."

Now the Institute has carried out a second poll, in which some attention has been paid to the separate phases of the situation. The results bear out vividly the strength of our contention, for the figures show the "sharp distinction which the average Canadian draws between citizenship and non-citizenship." While 80 per cent of those polled were in favour of the repatriation of aliens, only 33 per cent voted for the "deportation" of citizens. And, interestingly enough, the Institute points out, "the demand for repatriation of the Japanese, alien or not, is in effect no stronger or weaker in B. C. than in other parts of Canada."

Since Pearl Harbour Canadian-born or naturalized Japanese have not had many occasions to appreciate the fact of their citizenship. The dominant factor in their lives since then has been solely their racial ancestry. Nor is there any official indication as yet that any change may be anticipated.

This, perhaps, is why the results of the poll are especially welcome, for it points encouragingly to the fact that the average Canadian citizen does put considerable store upon the sanctity of that citizenship. That encouragement will help Japanese Canadians in their efforts to be good citizens.

Useless Remarks

Provincial politicians rarely enjoy the widespread respect and prestige, which in view of their public office, are logically due to them. In a large measure this may be caused by the narrowness of publicly-expressed views on controversial issues. These, it would seem, are most often voiced first with a wary ear cocked in the direction of the voters of a particular riding, thence towards the voters of the particular province, and last but all too infrequently toward the interest of the nation.

Typical was the utterance some time ago by the Hon. Herbert Anscomb, British Columbia minister of public works, whose antipathy toward both citizens and non-citizens of Oriental ancestry dates back, it is well known, long before Pearl Harbour.

Addressing a convention in Vancouver on "British Columbia's Place" in the post-war years, the Minister spoke somewhat gloomily on trade and industrial prospects, stressing the need for courage and foresight in their solution. But touching upon post-war immigration and suitable immigration for B. C., he reportedly said:

> **We have already had some people—some short, yellow people—we did not want. And we aren't going to take them back. There is a solution to that problem—but it depends on the Parliament of Canada. But we are going to solve it, whether you like it or not, gentlemen!**

Mr. Anscomb is the provincial minister of public works, even if his remarks suggest that along with so many of his fellows he is not aware that British Columbia exists any further than a 100-mile strip inland from the coast—much to the continuing dismay and resentment of all the people of the vast hinterland of the province who contribute to the prosperity of the coastal region. Nor does he seem to be aware that 75 per cent of all Japanese Canadians are still legally resident within the provincial boundary, and even in wartime they are not prevented from moving across the boundaries of provincial constituencies.

Not only that but Mr. Anscomb, being a member of the B. C. Government, was widely quoted in the press, particularly in centres where the Dominion Government has been working out its policy of dispersal for Japanese Canadians. The reaction has already been felt, for these areas too are equally concerned over the uncertainty of post-war years, with problems of adjustment and rehabilitation. Expressions such as those by the provincial minister are a positive means of hindering and defeating the policy of Federal authorities. It is not, in fact, going too far to say that his disparaging remarks about short "yellow" people reflect rather sharply his prejudice against Oriental peoples generally—a prejudice which, the record will show—is certainly not confined to those of Japanese ancestry.

All in all the obvious conclusion is that Mr. Anscomb in his remarks has contributed nothing to—if not actually detracted from—provincial unity, the national interest, or the goodwill of an allied nation.

Boost in Relief Rates

The contention that existing maintenance rates paid to Interior Housing Settlement families dependent upon the Federal Government are not sufficient to provide basic necessities has just received indirect bolstering from the British Columbia Government.

Introducing his budget last Monday, Premier John Hart announced that effective from April 1, 1944, social assistance allowances will be increased 25 per cent to single persons and 21 per cent to family groups.

Under the new schedule a single unemployable person who formerly received not more than $10.50 a month may now receive up to $27.50 and a married couple, instead of $24.75 will be eligible for a sum up to $40 a month. These figures, of course, are maximum amounts which may be paid.

It is clear, however, that recognition is thus being given to the increased needs of some 6800 people who for various reasons must look to the Provincial Government for support.

Victoria has thus put itself in line with Ottawa, which is planning the establishment of a system of family allowances payable to workers whose low income does not permit them to provide fully for their children under wartime conditions.

The Royal Commission itself has completed its field investigations of Interior Housing, but its report unquestionably may be expected to take into account this new provincial relief scale to be introduced in British Columbia from the beginning of April.

Theme song for Nisei Americans these days ... naturally, "We're in the Army Now!"

Sgt. Ben Kuroki, D. F. C., can chalk up one more combat mission in the air successfully completed.

Keen commentators will note that the Sons of Freedom in the Slocan Valley area have their own private method of how to "gambare".

Mountain Hermitage . . . By K. W.

Speculation on a Court Case

After a year of unexplainable legal delay it now appears fairly certain that an official announcement will shortly be forthcoming, giving the actual date upon which the Exchequer Court will consider the "property case." The Court will hear an attack upon the legality of action taken by the Custodian of Japanese property in liquidating real estate situated within the "Prohibited Area" and owned by persons of Japanese origin evacuated therefrom.

There is still a possibility that the hearing will be held in Ottawa. Solicitors and councel for the Japanese property owners will travel to the nation's capital to present their legal argument. Possibly, also, a delegate or two may attend from the owners association. And no doubt a few interested Nisei in eastern Canada may be expected to be on hand to follow as best they may the intricate workings of the "law."

Strictly from the viewpoint of a mere layman, it seems that the defence of the Government will be that the arbitrary liquidation was the only sound business-like course by which the property could properly be administered.

STRAIGHT BUSINESS

This was indicated last summer by Glenn W. MacPherson, Deputy Custodian, in a story given to The New Canadian editor while in Ottawa. At that time Mr. MacPherson reportedly pointed the difficulties involved in handling the property for an indefinite length of time and stressed its probable depreciation in value with subsequent loss to the owners. "Just a straight business proposition" may be the terms which will sum up the legal argument in a nutshell.

On the other hand the layman speculating on the legal argument to be advanced by counsel for the owners themselves gets into matters somewhat more involved and abstract. The legality of the order-in-council itself may be questioned, since the original P. C. 1665, which set in motion all the little gear wheels of evacuation, specifically declared that registration of property was for a "protective measure only." In the case of Canadian citizens, the layman, brought up with a high regard for the traditional rights of property, naturally expects some stress to be laid upon the sanctity of those rights.

One qualified legal expert, however, has given this columnist the opinion that instances of practical injustice or hardship inflicted upon individuals by the order are likely to weigh more heavily than the argument on abstract justice.

Whatever the decision the case promises to be a unique one and is sure to attract considerable attention in legal circles. No doubt a parallel action to that taken in the United States contesting the legality of military evacuation itself would have been followed even more closely. Such a reference could have raised again, in fact, the question of the constitutional delegation of legislative powers to an administrative body, just as it has in the United States. But the property issue is one close at home and perhaps affords the prospect of a more fairly-matched legal struggle.

AMERICAN POLICY

As a sidelight on the matter it is interesting to note, in brief something of American policy on the same question. There has been no attempt to enforce a liquidation either of real property or chattels, other than an appeal to farmers to release valuable agricultural equipment and to automobile owners to sell their cars on a rising market. The War Relocation Authority itself has provided in each of its centres the services of a professional lawyer to give advice and assistance on matters pertaining to property and business.

Only recently, moreover, a judgement handed down in Los Angeles cleared an evacuee defendant from any obligations under a contract which he entered into before evacuation and which he could not fulfill once he was removed. Last December the Arizona State Supreme Court held invalid a wartime law enacted by the State Legislature which imposed far-reaching restrictions upon the ordinary business dealings of persons of Japanese ancestry. And only two weeks ago the Colorado State Senate killed a House-approved proposal to refer to November voters a measure intended to prohibit non-citizens of Japanese origin from owning land in the state.

The comparative regard for property rights on this side of the line may be seen sometime in the Spring.

Letters to the Editor

Editor, The New Canadian.

In your issue of January 15 appeared a letter in which the writer, attacking the Christmas Eve dance held in Toronto, says in part:

> **It is a pity that we have been spoon-fed and supervised all our lives so that now in this crisis, we are unable to make adult decisions for ourselves but must be told and scolded as before.**

At this point, the writer makes an about-face that nullifies her earlier line of reasoning, which has been logical and sound. Instead of rounding out her plea with a note of finality, she takes upon herself the responsibility of chiding the niseis for their self-complacency. She has fallen headlong into a trap of her own making.

The writer might have driven home her arguments more convincingly had she forsaken her preaching tone and assumed the attitude of a participant in the struggle rather than that of a skeptic on the outside looking in.

The writer fails to realize that torrents of water have flowed under the bridge since 1941, when preaching and sermonizing were taken for granted. But now those who try to dig up the past and return to the pre-war mode of thinking are bucking the tide. The experiences gained during the evacuation and the subsequent relocation have so enlarged the average nisei's general perspective on life that any attempt to do their thinking for them is resented. The niseis in general have no use for the high priests of the temple.

But the writer has come forward with a rehashed version of the pre-war preaching attitude that now sounds like the insipid platitudes by a pedant of the ivory tower. The critical readers soon feel that her exhortations sound like the same old familiar tune, played with different variations, on a theme that they used to hear so often. Finally they chuckle in amusement as they wonder who is doing the supervising they never asked for, the spoon-feeding they never looked for.

Such an utterance comes with poor grace from a familiar contributor to the newspaper's columns, especially at a time when the niseis are grasping and groping for a mooring in the storm. What may be intended for guidance may easily be taken for a slap in the face. In this case, the commanding voice the niseis had been waiting to hear has turned out to be a mere whisper in the dark.

The niseis are now passing over the rough spots on the road between relocation and complete resettlement. It isn't unnatural for them to seek some kind of outlet for their repressed spirits. After all is said and done, many niseis will look back at the 1943 Christmas Eve dance and sigh that it was a good thing. Even the Puritan of the deepest dye would not have denied the niseis a fleeting glimpse of heaven on a day that comes around once a year.

JOSEPH T. NAGA